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NAUGATUCK RIVER BASIN WATERTOWN, CONNECTICUT

LAKE WINNEMAUG DAM
CT 00123

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

**DTIC** FILE COPY



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
WALTHAM, MASS. 02154

MARCH 1980

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block manher)

Lake Winnemaug Dam is an earth embankment approx. 500 ft. long with a maximum height of about 15 ft. The upstream slope of the embankment is approx. 1H:1V and the downstream slope is about 1.5H:1V. The top of the dam is about 20 ft. wide and is a paved road. The overflow drop spillway is located about 100 ft. from the right abutment and consists of an 18.5 ft. long concrete weir, a cascading step section and a 4 ft. high by 10 ft. wide culvert through the embankment. The original purpose of the dam is unknown; however, the lake is currently used for recreation purposes



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

## NEW ENGLAND DIVISION, CORPS OF ENGINEERS 424 TRAPELO ROAD WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS 02154

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF NEDED

MAY 13 1980

Honorable Ella T. Grasso Governor of the State of Connecticut State Capitol Hartford, Connecticut 06115

#### Dear Governor Grasso:

Inclosed is a copy of the Lake Winnemaug Dam Phase I Inspection Report, which was prepared under the National Program for Inspection of Non-Federal Dams. This report is presented for your use and is based upon a visual inspection, a review of the past performance and a brief hydrological study of the dam. A brief assessment is included at the beginning of the report. I have approved the report and support the findings and recommendations described in Section 7 and ask that you keep me informed of the actions taken to implement them. This follow-up action is a vitally important part of this program.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to the Department of Environmental Protection, the cooperating agency for the State of Connecticut. In addition, a copy of the report has also been furnished the owner, Mr. William Owen, Town Engineer, Town Hall, 37 DeForest Street, Watertown, Connecticut.

Copies of this report will be made available to the public, upon request, by this office under the Freedom of Information Act. In the case of this report the release date will be thirty days from the date of this letter.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and the Department of Environmental Protection for your cooperation in carrying out this program.

Sincerely,

Incl
As stated

MAX B. SCHEIDER

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

Division Engineer

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## NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT

Identification No.: Name of Dam:

Town:

County and State:

Stream:

Date of Inspection:

CT 00123

Lake Winnemaug Dam

Watertown

Litchfield, Connecticut

Wattles Brook

November 20, 1979

#### BRIEF ASSESSMENT

Lake Winnemaug Dam is an earth embankment approximately 500 feet long with a maximum height of about 15 feet. The upstream slope of the embankment is approximately 1H:1V and the downstream slope is about 1.5H:1V. The top of the dam is about 20 feet wide and it is a paved road. The overflow drop spillway is located about 100 feet from the right abutment and consists of an 18.5-foot long concrete weir, a cascading step section and a 4-foot high by 10-foot wide culvert through the embankment. The original purpose of the dam is unknown; however, the lake is currently used for recreation purposes.

Lake Winnemaug Dam has a drainage area of approximately 1.1 square miles. The maximum storage capacity of 1,050 acre-feet places the dam in the "Intermediate" size category. A breach of the dam would cause excessive property damage and possible loss of more than a few lives at the initial downstream damage center. Therefore, the dam is classified in the "High" hazard potential category. The recommended test flood for a "Intermediate" size, "High" hazard dam is the full Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

The peak test flood inflow for Lake Winnemaug Dam is 3,460 cfs. The routed test flood outflow of 2,010 cfs overtops the dam by about 0.8 feet. The spillway is capable of discharging 770 cfs or about 38 percent of the routed test flood outflow prior to overtopping of the dam. A breach of the dam would result in a 7.8-foot increase in the stream depth (3.8 feet above the channel banks) at the initial downstream damage area.

The dam appears to be in poor condition. Numerous structural deficiencies, such as slope failures, seepage, and toe erosion were observed during the visual inspection. The embankment is overgrown with brush and trees and contains a number of rodent holes. The reservoir can not be drained in an emergency since the outlet pipe control valve is inoperable.

Within one year (except as noted below) after receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report, the Owner, The Town of Watertown, should retain the services of a qualified registered professional engineer for the following: (1) the spillway outlet channel should be realigned downstream, the existing portion of channel along the downstream toe should be filled and the toe of the dam should be reconstructed where necessary within 6 months of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report; (2) slope stability analyses should be performed to evaluate various means of stabilizing the embankment within 6 months of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report; (3) investigation of the source and extent of the seepage along the downstream toe of the dam within 6 months of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report. (4) An upstream control system for the reservoir outlet pipe should be designed and installed.

The Owner should also implement the following operation and maintenance procedures: (1) trees and bushes should be removed from both the upstream and downstream faces of the embankment and any remaining voids should be backfilled with suitable, thoroughly compacted materials; (2) the reservoir drain control valve should be repaired and operated periodically; (3) debris should be cleaned out of the spillway discharge culvert; (4) replace riprap where necessary on the upstream face of the dam; (5) rodent holes should be filled with suitable, thoroughly compacted material; (6) a program of annual periodic technical inspection should be instituted and, in conjunction, a regular maintenance program should be established; (7) a formal surveillance and flood warning plan, including round-the-clock monitoring during heavy precipitation, should be developed.

O'BRIEN & GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

John J. Williams, P.

Vice President

New York Registration Na

Date:

14 April 80

This Phase I Inspection Report on Lake Winnemaug Dam has been reviewed by the undersigned Review Board members. In our opinion, the reported findings, conclusions, and recommendations are consistent with the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, and with good engineering judgment and practice, and is hereby submitted for approval.

RICHARD DIBUONO, MEMBER Water Control Branch

Engineering Division

ARAMAST MAHTESIAN, MEMBER Geotechnical Engineering Branch Engineering Division

CARNEY M. TERZIAN, CHAIRMAN

Design Branch

Engineering Division

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED:

Chief, Engineering Division

#### **PREFACE**

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of theses guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation: however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through continued care and inspection can there be any chance that unsafe conditions be detected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the Spillway Test flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. Because of the magnitude and rarity of such a storm event, a finding that a spillway will not pass the test flood should not be interpreted as necessarily posing a highly inadequate condition. The test flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

The Phase I Investigation does <u>not</u> include an assessment of the need for fences, gates, no-trespassing signs, repairs to existing fences and railings and other items which may be needed to minimize trespass and provide greater security for the facility and safety to the public. An evaluation of the project for compliance with OSHA rules and regulations is also excluded.

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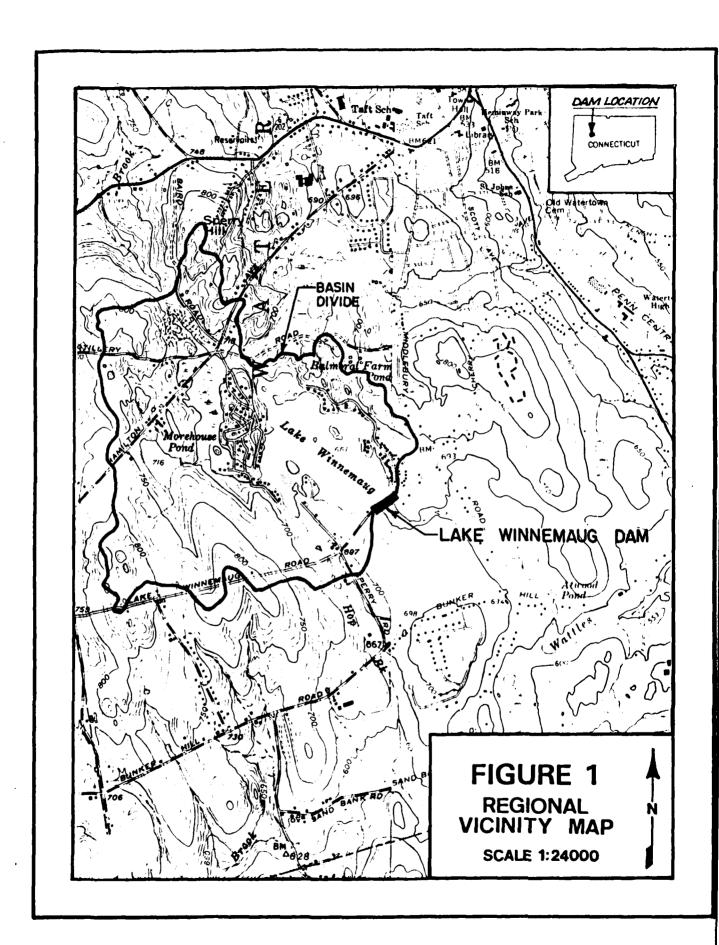
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UPSTREAM OVERVIEW OF THE DAM AS VIEWED FROM THE RIGHT ABUTMENT. (11/20/79)



DOWNSTREAM OVERVIEW OF THE DAM AS VIEWED FROM THE RIGHT ABUTMENT. (11/20/79)



## NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT LAKE WINNEMAUG DAM

#### SECTION 1

#### PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 General

a. Authority. The National Dam Inspection Act (Public Law 92-367), of August 8, 1972, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate the National Program for Inspection of Dams throughout the United States. Responsibility for supervising inspection of dams in the New England Region has been assigned to the New England Division of the Corps of Engineers.

O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc. has been retained by the New England Division to inspect and report on selected non-federal dams in the State of Connecticut. Authorization and Notice to Proceed were issued to O'Brien & Gere by a letter dated November 6, 1979 and signed by Colonel William E. Hodgson, Jr. Contract No. DACW33-80-C-0014 has been assigned by the Corps of Engineers to this work.

- b. <u>Purpose of Inspection</u>. The purpose of performing technical inspection and evaluation of non-federal dams is to:
- 1. Identify conditions which threaten public safety and make the Owner aware of any deficiencies to permit him to correct them in a timely manner.
- 2. Encourage and prepare the states to initiate effective dam safety programs for non-federal dams as soon as possible.
  - Update, verify, and complete the National Inventory of Dams.
- 1.2 Description of Project (Information with regard to this dam was obtained from the Town of Watertown, Connecticut)
- a. Location. Lake Winnemaug Dam is located on Wattles Brook in the town of Watertown, Connecticut. Portions of the USGS Quadrangle maps entitled "Woodbury, Connecticut" and "Waterbury, Connecticut" have been included as Figure 1 on page vi of this report to illustrate the location. USGS reference coordinates for this dam are N 41 $^{\circ}$  34.9' and W 73 $^{\circ}$  7.6'

Wattles Brook outlets into Pin Shop Pond approximately 3.2 miles downstream of Lake Winnemaug Dam. Steele Brook flows from Pin Shop Pond to the Naugatuck River, a distance of about 2.3 miles. The first major hazard area consists of three homes located near Wattles Brook approximately 0.5 miles downstream of the dam (see Page C-6). Several other potential damage areas, including Swift Jr. High School, are located between 1.0 and 3.2 miles downstream of Lake Winnemaug Dam (see Pages C-7 and C-8).

b. Description of Dam and Appurtenances. Lake Winnemaug Dam is an earth embankment approximately 500 feet long with a maximum height of about 15 feet. The upstream slope of the embankment is approximately 1H:1V and is protected by small cobble riprap. The downstream slope is 1.5H:1V. A paved highway traverses the crest of the dam, which is about 20 feet wide.

The spillway consists of a 12-inch thick concrete weir, a cascading step section, and a 10-foot wide by 4-foot high culvert through the base of the embankment. The crest length of the spillway, which is located approximately 100 feet left of the right abutment of the dam, is 18.5 feet. The concrete sidewalls of the spillway are sloped from the weir to the top of the dam approximately in line with the upstream face of the dam.

A 20-inch diameter cast iron pipe is provided for emergency drawdown of the reservoir. Flow through the pipe is controlled by a 20-inch diameter valve which is operated by a hand wheel located at the downstream toe of the dam.

- c. <u>Size Classification</u>. Lake Winnemaug Dam has a maximum embankment height of 15 feet, which places it in the "Small" size category for height since it is less that 40 feet high. However, the maximum pool storage capacity of 1,050 acrefeet places the dam in the "Intermediate" size category for storage since it is greater than 1,000 acre-feet and less than 50,000 acre-feet of storage. Therefore, Lake Winnemaug Dam is classified as "Intermediate" in size for the purposes of this inspection program.
- d. Hazard Classification. Several potential damage areas are located downstream of Lake Winnemaug Dam. A hydraulic breach analysis indicates that a failure of the dam (with the reservoir surface at the crest of the dam) would result in a stream depth of 7.8 feet (3.8 feet above the channel banks) at the nearest potential damage area, located about 0.5 miles downstream of the dam along Middlebury Road. Due to the proximity of 3 houses to the stream at this location, a flood of this magnitude could result in at least 2 feet of water in their first floors. Excessive property damage and the possible loss of more than a few lives could occur. Therefore, the dam is classified as a "High" hazard potential structure.

Photos of the downstream hazard area are included in Appendix C.

- e. Ownership. Lake Winnemaug Dam is owned by the Town of Watertown, with offices in Town Hall, 37 DeForest St., Watertown, Connecticut, 06795, Telephone 203-274-5411.
- f Operator. Operations would be performed under the direction of Mr. William Owen, the Town Engineer.
- g. Purpose of Dam. According to Mr. Owen, the Owner's Representative, Lake Winnemaug is used solely for recreational purposes.

- h. Design and Construction History. According to the Owner's Representative, the design and construction history of the dam is unknown.
- i Normal Operating Procedures. According to the Owner's Representative, no operating procedures are in effect at this site.

#### 1.3 Pertinent Data

a. <u>Drainage Area.</u> The area draining to Lake Winnemaug encompasses approximately 1.1 square miles to the northwest of the reservoir. The watershed is relatively hilly with some residential development. Morehouse Pond, an 11 acre impoundment, is located upstream of Lake Winnemaug within the watershed. The reservoir surfaces make up approximately 18 percent of the drainage area.

#### b. Discharge at Damsite

- 1. Outlet Works. The discharge capacity of the drain pipe is estimated at 12 cfs from the SCS Hydraulics Handbood 5, Dwg. No. ES-54.
- 2. <u>Maximum Known Flood</u>. According to the Owner's Representative, no recorded flood data is available for this site.
- 3. Ungated Spillway Capacity at Top of Dam. The ungated spillway capacity at top of dam Elev. 666 is 774 cfs.
- 4. Ungated Spillway Capacity at Test Flood Elevation. The ungated spillway capacity at test flood Elev. 666.8 is 1010 cfs.
- 5. Gated Spillway Capacity at Normal Pool Elevation. Not Applicable.
  - 6. Gated Spillway Capacity at Test Flood Elevation. Not Applicable.
- 7. Total Spillway Capacity at Test Flood Elevation. The total spillway capacity at test flood Elev. 666.8 is 1010 cfs.
- 8. Total Project Discharge at Top of Dam. The ungated spillway capacity at top of dam Elev. 666 is 774 cfs.
- 9. Total Project Discharge at Test Flood Elevation. The total project discharge at test flood Elev. 666.8 is 2012 cfs.

#### c. Elevation. (NGVD)

1.	Streambed at Toe of Dam	651 <del>*</del>
2.	Bottom of Cutoff	Unknown
3.	Maximum Tailwater	Unknown
4.	Recreation Pool	661.0
5.	Full Flood Control Pool	N/A
6.	Spillway Crest (Ungated)	661.0
7.	Design Surcharge (Original Design)	Unknown
8.	Top of Dam	666.0
9.	Test Flood Surcharge	666.8

d.	Reservoir Length. (Feet)	
u.		
	1. Normal Pool	3,800
	2. Flood Control Pool	N/A
	<ol><li>Spillway Crest Pool</li></ol>	<b>3,800</b>
	4. Top of Dam	<b>3,900</b>
	5. Test Flood Pool	3,920
e.	Storage. (Acre-Feet)	
	1. Normal Pool	407
	<ol><li>Flood Control Pool</li></ol>	N/A
	<ol><li>Spillway Crest Pool</li></ol>	407
	4. Top of Dam	1,050
	5. Test Flood Pool	1,155
f.	Reservoir Surface. (Acres)	
	1. Normal Pool	122
	2. Flood Control Pool	N/A
	3. Spillway Crest Pool	122
	4. Top of Dam	135
	5. Test Flood Pool	137
	7. Test / 100d / 001	157
g.	Dam.	
	1. Type	Earth Embankment
	2. Length	500 feet
	3. Height	15 feet
	4. Top Width	20 feet
	5. Side Slopes	1H:1V (upstream)
		1.5H:1V (downstream)
	6. Zoning	Unknown
	7. Impervious Core	Unknown
	8. Cutoff	Unknown
	9. Grout Curtain	Unknown
h.	Diversion and Regulating Tur	nnel. Not Applicable.
i.	Spillway.	
	1. Type	Concrete overflow drop spillway
	2. Length of Weir	18.5 feet
	3. Crest Elevation	661
	4. Gates	None
	5. Upstream Channel	None
	6. Downstream Channel	A cascading step section leads
		down to a 4-foot high by 10-
		foot wide culvert through the
		too of the ambalament. Enam

toe of the embankment. From the outlet of the culvert to Wattles Brook the discharge follows a route along the toe

of the dam.

#### j. Regulating Outlets.

Invert Size 1. 2. 20-inch diameter Cast Iron Pipe Description
Control Mechanism

Hand wheel at downstream toe

#### **SECTION 2**

#### ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 Design

According to Mr. William Owen, the Town Engineer and the Owner's Representative, no design information is available for Lake Winnemaug Dam.

#### 2.2 Construction

According to the Owner's Representative, no information concerning the construction of Lake Winnemaug Dam is available.

#### 2.3 Operation

According to the Owner's Representative, the town has established no operating procedures for Lake Winnemaug Dam. The 20-inch outlet pipe provides for energency drawdown of the reservoir. However, Mr. Owen stated that the control valve for the outlet pipe is inoperable.

#### 2.4 Evaluation

- a. <u>Availability</u>. No engineering data on Lake Winnemaug Dam is available from the Owner, the Town of Watertown.
- b. Adequacy. Sufficient information was obtained during the field investigation to conduct a Phase I dam evaluation.
- c. <u>Validity</u>. No information is available to compare with the field investigation findings.

#### **SECTION 3**

#### VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 Findings

a. General. Lake Winnemaug Dam was inspected on November 20, 1979. At the time of the inspection, the reservoir surface was less than one inch above the spillway crest. Underwater areas were not inspected.

The observations and comments of the field inspection team are in the checklist which is Appendix A of this report.

- b. Dam. The dam appeared to be in poor condition of the date of the inspection. The embankment slopes are steep (approximately 1H:1V upstream and 1.5H:1V downstream) and toe failures have occurred in several locations along the downstream slope (see photograph on Page C-4). During the inspection, a zone of seepage (5 gpm) was observed at the downstream toe within 10 feet of the outlet pipe (located near the longitudinal center of the dam). The water in this area is rust-colored, up to 6 inches deep and with ifne soil particles presumed to be from the embankment settled on the bottom of the seepage pool (see photograph on Page C-4). No soil boils were observed during the inspection. The unlined spillway outlet channel is aligned parallel to the downstream toe of the embankment for a distance of about 200 feet (see Page C-2). The channel appears to have been constructed at the downstream toe of the dam and the toe has been eroded and undermined along a 100-foot length of the channel. In addition, the embankment is overgrown with brush and some small trees. Rodent holes were also observed in the downstream face of the dam.
- c. Appurtenant Structures. On the date of the inspection, the spillway and the 4-foot wide by 10-foot high culvert which is located under the dam embankment appeared to be in good condition and capable of functioning as designed. Debris consisting of rocks and logs was observed in the culvert.

According to the Owner's Representative, the control valve for the reservoir drawdown pipe is inoperable. The control valve is located on the downstream side of the embankment which causes the outlet pipe to be in the pressure flow condition. This could account for a portion of the seepage observed at the downstream toe of the dam.

d. Reservoir Area. Approximately 50 homes are located along the shores of Lake Winnemaug. The ground elevation immediately upstream of the left abutment appears to be below the top of dam elevation. A tavern located in the vicinity would be subject to flooding in the event of a rise in reservoir elevation (see photograph on Page C-5). The slope of the terrain along the perimeter of the reservoir varies from nearly level to slopes as steep as 30 percent. There is no evidence of excessive siltation in the reservoir.

e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>. The spillway outlet channel extends along the downstream toe of the dam for a distance of about 200 feet as described in Section 3.1b. The channel is constricted by boulders and trees in several locations along this reach. Near the longitudinal center of the dam, in the flood of the valley, the discharge channel changes direction and directs flows essentially perpendicular to the axis of the dam through a marshy meadow for about 600 feet downstream of the dam. From the region to the initial flood impact area, about 0.5 miles downstream of the dam, Wattles Brook flows through underveloped fields on an estimated one percent slope. The channel averages about 10 feet wide with 4H:1V side slopes.

#### 3.2 Evaluation

Based upon the visual inspection on November 20, 1979, Lake Winnemaug Dam is considered to be in poor condition. The steep embankment slopes do not appear to have adequate stability and the rust-colored seepage with fine soil particles in evidence may be indicative of the removal of fine earth material from the embankment. Continued erosion of the downstream toe by the spillway discharge could result in more severe failures of the downstream slope. The rodent holes and the roots of the trees and bushes create potential seepage paths through the embankment. The thick vegetative cover hinders detection of differential settlement problems on the embankment. The inoperable control valve in the reservoir drain pipe prohibits drawdown of the reservoir in the event of an emergency condition, thereby creating a potentially hazardous situation. Since the control valve is located on the downstream side of the embankment, the outlet pipe is in the pressure flow condition. This could account for a portion of the sepage observed at the downstream toe of the dam.

#### **SECTION 4**

#### **OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES**

#### 4.1 Operational Procedures

- a. General. According to Mr. William Owen, Town of Watertown Engineer and the Owner's Representative, no operational procedures are followed on a routine basis. Mr. Owen also stated that the reservoir drain control valve is inoperable.
- b. Description of Any Warning System in Effect. According to the Owner's Representative, there is no warning system currently in effect which would alert downstream residents of an impending dam failure.

### 4.2 Maintenance Procedures

- a. General. According to the Owner's Representative, no maintenance procedures are performed on a routine basis.
- b. Operating Facilities. The only existing operating facility at this site is the reservoir drain control valve. According to the Owner's Representative, this control valve is not operable.

#### 4.3 Evaluation

Sparing in the second and the second and second sec

According to the Owner's Representative no operational or maintenance procedures are in effect for Lake Winnemaug Dam. A regular inspection and maintenance program should be established and the reservoir drain control valve should be made operational.

#### **SECTION 5**

#### **EVALUATION OF HYDRAULIC/HYDROLOGIC FEATURES**

#### 5.1 General

The drainage area for Lake Winnemaug Dam is 1.14 square miles. The watershed is relatively hilly with a fair amount of residential development. Morehouse Pond, an 11 acre impoundment, is located approximately 2000 feet upstream of Lake Winnemaug. Both reservoir surfaces make up about 18 percent of the drainage area. The topography ranges from Elev. 870 in the upper reaches to Elev. 661, which is the normal pool elevation at the damsite.

#### 5.2 Design Data

No hydrologic or hydraulic design information is available for Lake Winnemaug Dam.

### 5.3 Experience Data

No rainfall or reservoir level records are maintained at this site. The Owner's Representative stated that the dam has not been overtopped in the 5 years that Watertown has owned the dam.

#### 5.4 Test Flood Analysis

The recommended test flood for an "Intermediate" size, "High" hazard dam is the full Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). Hydrologic and hydraulic calculations were performed with the assistance of the HEC-1-DB computer program. The flood hydrographs were constructed from the Snyder Unit hydrographs using average coefficients, an initial infiltration of zero and a constant loss rate of 0.05 inches per hour. The Hop Brook Adjustment factor was used to reduce the Probable Maximum Precipitation based on the drainage area. Stage vs. Discharge and Stage vs. Storage relationships were developed for Lake Winnemaug Dam. These relationships were utilized by the program to route the test flood through the dam. The reservoir water surface was assumed to be at the spillway crest elevation at the beginning of the storm event.

The peak inflow and outflow rates for the test flood at Lake Winnemaug Dam were computed to be 3,460 cfs and 2,010 cfs, respectively. The peak outflow corresponds to a reservoir stage of 5.8 feet above the spillway crest, or 0.8 feet above the top of dam elevation. The spillway is capable of discharging 770 cfs or about 38 percent of the routed test flood outflow prior to overtopping of the dam.

The routed outflow for one half of the PMF is 470 cfs, which would peak at a level 1.3 feet below the crest of the dam.

It is also noted that a flood equivalent to 73 percent of the PMF could be routed through the dam without overtopping the dam.

#### 5.5 Dam Failure Analysis

A failure of the embankment was simulated by the HEC-1-DB computer program assuming a 100 feet wide by 12 feet deep breach with vertical side slopes developing within one hour. Failures are assumed to occur with the reservoir surface at the top of the dam and at the spillway crest. The resulting outflows of 8,290 cfs and 4,240 cfs with the reservoir surface at the top of the dam and at the spillway crest, respectively, were routed to the initial damage center, which was assumed to be 3 houses about 0.5 miles downstream of the dam along Middlebury Road. Discharges at the damage center prior to breaching of the dam were 770 cfs (3.9 foot depth of flow) and 20 cfs (0.5 foot depth of flow) for the two conditions, respectively. The channel cross-section used in the breach analysis for the hazard area was obtained from the USGS Quadrangle Map entitled Waterbury, Conn." and is shown on page D-5. The stream depth at this point with breaching was computed to be 7.0 feet (4.0 feet above the channel banks) with the reservoir surface at the top of the dam and 5.9 feet or (2.9 feet above the channel banks) with the reservoir surface at the spillway crest. For failure with the reservoir surface at the top of the dam, at least 2 feet of water could be in the first floor of the homes in the damage center. Excessive property damage and the possible loss of more than a few lives could be expected.

#### SECTION 6

#### **EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY**

#### 6.1 Visual Observations

Several conditions of potential structural instability were observed during the visual inspection. The downstream slope has failed in a number of locations in the vicinity of the toe. The condition of the upstream slope could not be inspected below the reservoir level; however, above the water surface some of the riprap slope protection has been displaced. In addition, a section of the downstream toe has been eroded and undermined due to the alignment of the spillway outlet channel. During the inspection, seepage was observed in the vicinity of the outlet pipe at the downstream toe. This seepage showed evidence of migration of fine material through the embankment and/or foundation. Trees and bushes from the embankment also pose a potential hazard to the structural integrity of the dam. The roots of these trees and bushes could create seepage paths through the embankment and portions of the embankment could be damaged if the trees were uprooted during high winds.

#### 6.2 Design and Construction Data

According to Mr. William Owen, The Owner's Representative, no design or construction information is available for Lake Winnemaug Dam.

#### 6.3 Post Construction Changes

According to the Owner's Representative, no records of any modifications to the original structure are available.

#### 6.4 Seismic Stability

Lake Winnemaug Dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 on the "Seismic zone Map of Contiguous States." Therefore, according to the Recommended Guidelines for Phase I dam inspections, the dam need not be evaluated for seismic stability.

#### **SECTION 7**

#### ASSESSMENT, RECOMMENDATIONS & REMEDIAL MEASURES

#### 7.1 Dam Assessment

a. Condition. Based upon the visual inspection of the site on November 20, 1979, the dam appears to be in poor condition. Numerous structural deficiencies are described in Section 3.1 and in Section 6.1. Recommendations and remedial measures are discussed in Section 7.2 and 7.3.

The spillway and culvert appear to be in good condition and capable of functioning as designed.

- b. Adequacy of Information. No design information or records are available from the Owner for Lake Winnemaug Dam. However, the information obtained during the field investigation is considered adequate for a Phase I evaluation.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>. The recommendations and remedial measures described in this Section should be implemented within one year of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report, except as noted below.

#### 7.2 Recommendations

The Owner, the Town of Watertown, should retain the services of a qualified, registered professional engineer experienced in the design and construction of dams for the following:

- l. Within 6 months of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report the spillway outlet channel should be realigned to direct discharge downstream and not along the toe of the dam. The existing portion of the outlet channel along the downstream toe should be backfilled and the toe should be reconstructed in locations where it has been undermined or eroded.
- 2. Slope stability analyses should be performed in order to evaluate various means of stabilizing the embankment within 6 months of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report.
- 3. The source and extent of the seepage should be investigated within 6 months of receipt of this Phase I Inspection Report.
- 4. An upstream control system for the reservoir outlet pipe should be designed and installed.

### 7.3 Remedial Measures

- a. Operation and Maintenance Procedures. The Owner should also implement the following operation and maintenance measures:
- 1. Trees and bushes should be removed from both the upstream and downstream faces of the embankment. Resulting voids should be backfilled with suitable thoroughly compacted material.
- 2. The control valve for the reservoir drain pipe should be repaired. The operability of this valve should be checked on an annual basis.
  - 3. Debris should be cleaned out of the spillway discharge culvert.
  - 4. Replace riprap where necessary on the upstream face of the dam.
- 5. Rodent holes should be filled with suitable, thoroughly compacted material.
- 6. A program of annual period technical inspection should be instituted. A regular maintenance program should be established in conjunction with the technical inspection.
- 7. A formal surveillance and flood warning plan, including round-theclock monitoring during heavy precipitation, should be developed.

#### 7.4 Alternatives

As an alternative to the above recommendations and remedial measures, the dam could be breached and the lake drained.

APPENDIX A

INSPECTION CHECKLIST

# VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST INSPECTION TEAM ORGANIZATION

Project:	Lake Williemaug Dan	7
National I.D. #:	V	
	Town of Watertown, Co	onnechcut
	Earth Fill	
	November 20, 1979	
Weather:_	Clear ≈50°F	
Pool Elevation:	661	
Inspection Team	•	
Leonard Beck Steven Snider Alan Hanscom Rodney Georges	O'Brien & Gere O'Brien & Gere O'Brien & Gere Bryant & Associates	Structures Foundations & Materials Structures Hydrology/Hydraulics
	ns, Vice-President, O'Brien & G action with the inspection team.	ere has visited the site but no
Owner's Representat	:ive	
Mr. W.	illiam B. Owen, Town	Engineer, Town of
Waterlower	1, Connecticut	•

## VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST

Project: Lake Winne maug Dam

National I.D. #: CT 00123

Date(s): November 20, 1979

AREA EVALUATED	CONDITIONS
AM EMBANKMENT	·
Crest Elevation	666 ±
Current Pool Elevation	661 ±
Maximum Impoundment to Date	Unknown
Surface Cracks	None observed, difficult to fell under heavy vegetation
Pavement Condition	Satisfactory, no potholes or cra
Movement or Settlement of Crest	None observed, difficult to tell under heavy vegetation
Lateral Movement	None observed, difficult to tell under heavy vegetation
Vertical Alignment	No vertical misalignment obser
Horizontal Alignment	No horizontal misalignment obser
Condition at Abutment and at Concrete Structures	Satisfactory, no settlement or erosion
Indications of Movements of Structural Items on Slopes	Utility poles & guard rail posts are not plumb
Trespassing on Slopes	bare paths worn on slopes
Vegetation on Slopes	Several trees (to 12" +) many bus uncut grass upstr. & dranst
Sloughing or Erosion of Slopes or Abutments	Downstream state eraded by discharge from spillnay
Rock Slope Protection - Riprap Failures	Some riprop displaced on upstress

4-2

#### VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST

Project: Lake Winnemoug Dam

National I.D. #: CT 00123

Date(s): November 20, 1979

AREA EVALUATED

CONDITIONS

DAM EMBANKMENT (Con't)

Unusual Movement or Cracking at or near Toes

Unusual Embankment or Downstream Seepage

Piping or Boils

Foundation Drainage Features

Toe Drains

Instrumentation System

None observed difficult to tell under heavy vegetation Seepage in pooks up to 6" deep, from oxide colored, evidence of bines migration thruthe ento.
Noise observed, difficult to see in heavy vegetation None observed

Not applicable

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST				
Project: Lake Klinnemaug Dam				
National I.D. #: <u>CT 00123</u>				
Date(s): November 20, 19	79			
	T			
OLITI ET WORKS SPILL WAY WEIR ADDROACE	CONDITIONS			
OUTLET WORKS - SPILLWAY WEIR, APPROACH AND DISCHARGE CHANNELS				
a. Approach Channel	Not applicable			
General Condition				
Loose Rock Overhanging Channel				
Trees Overhanging Channel				
Floor of Approach Channel	· ·			
b. Weir and Training Walls				
General Condition of Concrete	Good			
Rust or Staining	None observed			
Spalling	None observed			
Any Visible Reinforcing	None observed			
Any Seepage or Efflorescence	None observed			
Drain Holes	Notice observed			
c. Discharge Channel				
General Condition	Good firm weir Hirough box culvert to downstream be of the dam. Beyond this pt. discharge			
A-4	is in very poor emdition			

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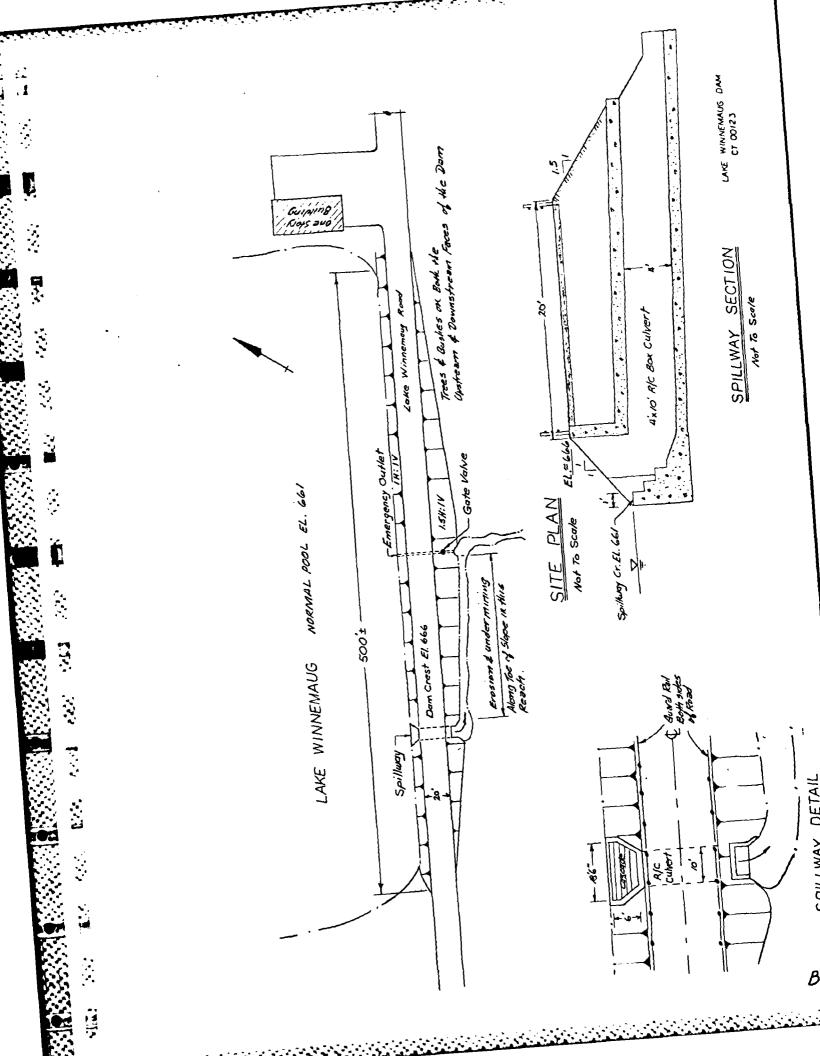
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(2) (2) (2) (3) (3) (3) (3)

**4** 

VISUAL INSPECTION CHECK LIST Project: Lake Winnemaug Dom National I.D. #: CT 00123 Date(s): November 20, 1979 CONDITIONS AREA EVALUATED OUTLET WORKS - SPILLWAY WEIR, APPROACH AND DISCHARGE CHANNELS (Con't) Loose in the channel, but not Loose Rock Overhanging Channel overhanging channel. Trees and brush overhauging channel from outlet of box culvert to floor of valley Trees Overhanging Channel Floor of Channel Smooth concrete to outlet of box culvert then stancs and branches obstruct charmel until bloor of valley is reached APPENDIX B

ENGINEERING DATA

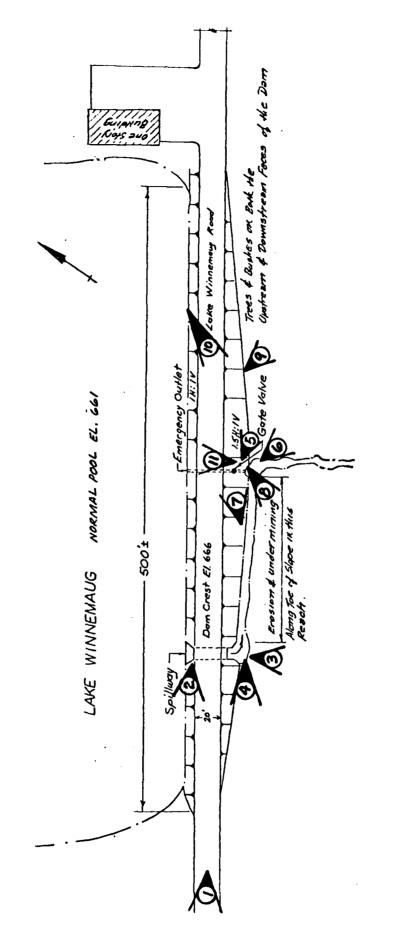


APPENDIX C

**PHOTOGRAPHS** 

#### APPENDIX C SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF PROJECT

LOCA	ATION PLAN	No.
Site	e Plan Sketch	Α
DUO:	TOCDADUS	
Phu	TOGRAPHS	Page
No.		No.
1.	View along the top of the dam as observed from the right abutment.	1
2.	Spillway weir and training walls.	1
3.	Looking upstream through the road culvert towards the	1 2
J.	spillway weir.	_
4.	Spillway outlet channel immediately downstream of the dam.	2
5.	Control wheel for the reservoir drain valve.	2 3 4 4 5 5
6.	Reservoir drain conduit outlet.	3
7.	Sloughing of the downstream face of the dam.	4
8.	Typical seepage at the downstream toe of the dam.	4
9.	Typical rodent hole in the downstream face of the dam.	5
10.	Building near the left abutment of the dam with the threshold	5
	of the door less than one foot above normal pool.	
11.	Downstream conditions as viewed from the top of the dam.	6
12.	Potential damage area about 0.5 miles downstream from the dam.	6 7
13.	Potential damage area about 1.0 miles downstream from the dam.	
14.	Potential damage area at Swift Jr. High School about 2.8 miles	7
	downstream from the dam.	
15.	Potential damage area about 3.0 miles downstream from the dam.	8
16.	Potential damage area about 3.1 miles downstream from the dam.	8



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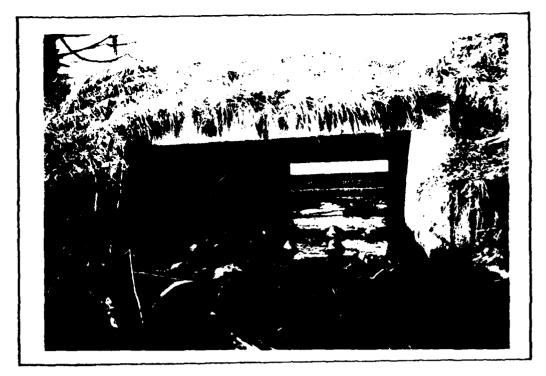
THE LOCATION AND DIRECTION IN WHICH EACH PHOTO WAS TAKEN AND THE NUMBER OF THE PHOTO. **LEGEND** 



1. VIEW ALONG THE TOP OF THE DAM AS OBSERVED FROM THE RIGHT ABUTMENT. (11/20/79)



2. SPILLWAY WEIR AND TRAINING WALLS. (11/20/79)



3. LOOKING UPSTREAM THROUGH THE ROAD CULVERT TOWARDS THE SPILLWAY WEIR. (11/20/79)



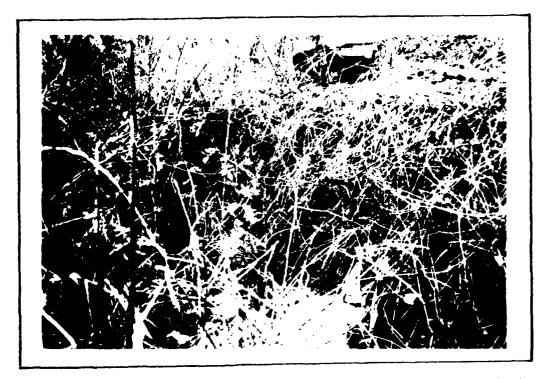
4. SPILLWAY OUTLET CHANNEL IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM OF THE DAM. (11/20/79)



5. CONTROL WHEEL FOR THE RESERVOIR DRAIN VALVE. (11/20/79)



6. RESERVOIR DRAIN CONDUIT OUTLET. (11/20/79)



7. SLOUGHING OF THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE DAM. (11/20/79)



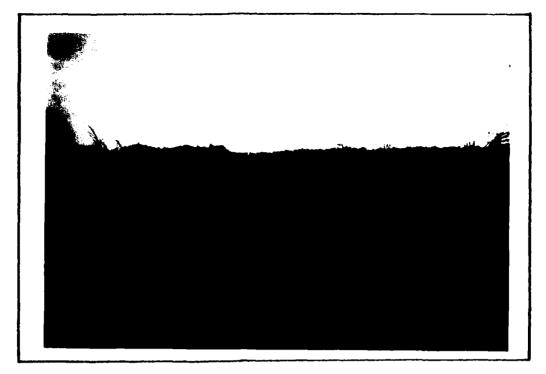
8. TYPICAL SEEPAGE AT THE DOWNSTREAM TOE OF THE DAM. (11/20/79)



9. TYPICAL RODENT HOLE IN THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF THE DAM. (11/20/79)



10. BUILDING NEAR THE LEFT ABUTMENT OF THE DAM WITH THE THRESHOLD OF THE DOOR LESS THAN ONE FOOT ABOVE NORMAL POOL. (11/20/79)



11. DOWNSTREAM CONDITIONS AS VIEWED FROM THE TOP OF THE DAM. (11/20/79)



12. POTENTIAL DAMAGE AREA ABOUT 0.5 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DAM. (11/20/79)



13. POTENTIAL DAMAGE AREA ABOUT 1.0 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DAM. (11/20/79)



14. POTENTIAL DAMAGE AREA AT SWIFT JR. HIGH SCHOOL ABOUT 2.8 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DAM. (11/20/79)



15. POTENTIAL DAMAGE AREA ABOUT 3.0 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DAM. (11/20/79)



16. POTENTIAL DAMAGE AREA ABOUT 3.1 MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE DAM. (11/20/79)

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS



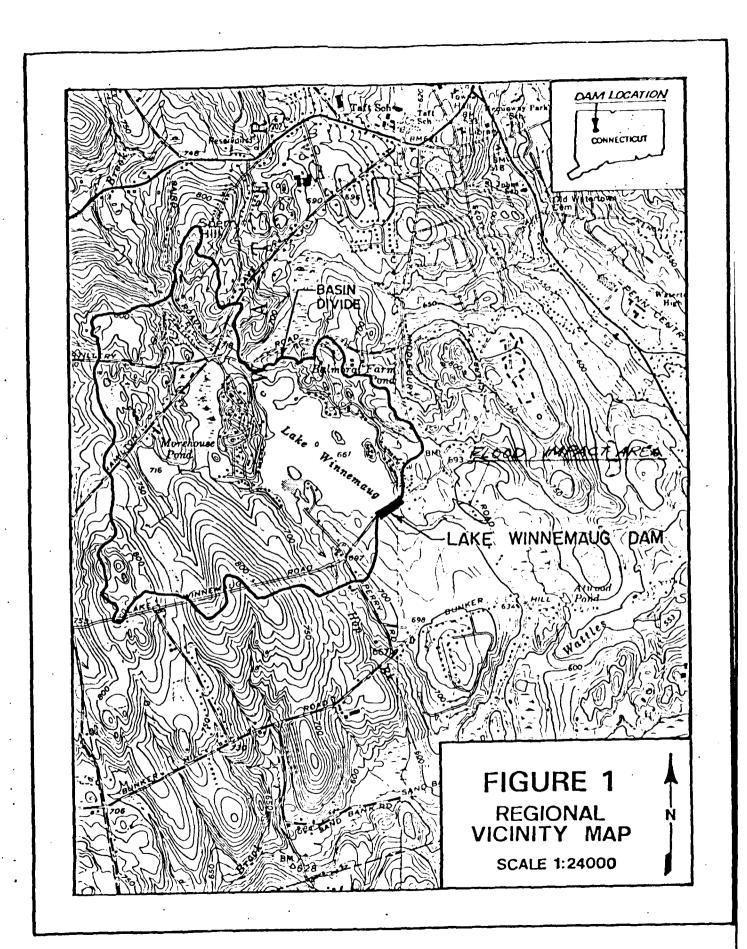
SUBJECT LAKE WINIVEMAUG DAM

# APPENDIX D

## HYDROLOGIC & HYDRAULIC COMPUTATIONS

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP, FIG. 1, SHOWING FLOOD IMPACT AREA	D-1
TO COMPUTATIONS, PMP DATA & ADDITIONAL HYDROLOGIC DATA	D-2
SPILLWAY PLAN & SECTION	D-3
STAGE-DISCHARGE COMPUTATIONS & STAGE-STORAGE DATA	D-4
STAGE-DISCHARGE TABULATION & HAZARD AREA CROSS-SECTION	D-5
STAGE - DISCHARGE & STAGE - STORAGE GRAPHS	D-6
HEC-1 DAM SAFETY VERSION, COMPUTER OUTPUT D-7	to D - 10
HEC -1 DAM SAFETY VERSION, BREACH ANALYSIS,	
COMPUTER OUTPUT D-11	to D-17



#### O'BRIEN&GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

SUBJECT

LAKE WINNEMAUG DAM - HEH D-2 SHS 2/14/80 2060-001

### HYDROLOGIC & HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

Drainage Area - 1.14 sq. miles

Reservoir Area - 0.19 sq.miles = 122 ocres Normal Pool Reservoir Area - 0.23 sq.miles = 147 ocres El. 670

To Computations:

Snyder Coefficients:

L = 5600 ft. = 1.1 mi. Cz = 2.0

LCA = 600 ft. = 0.1 mi. Cp = 0.5

 $T_p = C_t (LL_{cA})^{0.3} = 2.0 (1.1 \times 0.1)^{0.3}$ 

: Lag Time (Tp) = 1.0 Hours

PMP DATA:

The 24 hr., 200 sq. mi. Index Painfall is 21.5 inches.

6 hr. % = 111

12 hr. 90 = 124

24 hr. 90 = 133

Ref: HMS Report #33

ADDITIONAL HYDROLOGIC DATA:

Initial Loss - 0.0 in.

Constant Loss Rate - 0.05 in./hr.

Hop Brook Adj. Factor - 0.80; D.A. < 10 sq.mi

Hydrograph Computation Interval - 15 min.

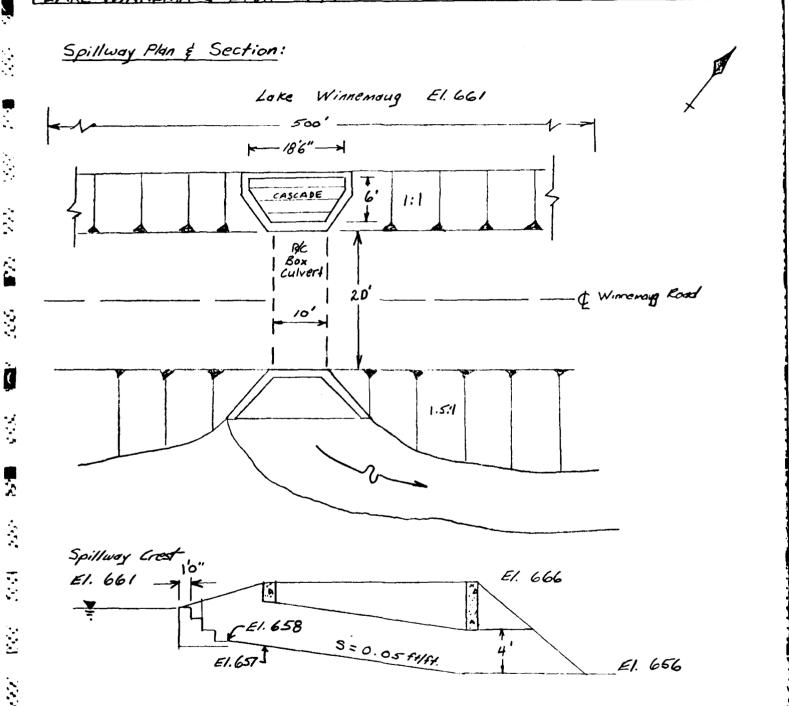
% BASIN IMPERVIOUS - 18%



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LAKE WINNEMAUG DAM - HEH D-3 SHS 2/14/80 2060-001

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#### O'BRIEN&GERE ENGINEERS, INC.

LAKE WINNEMAUG DAM - HEH D-4 SHS 2/14/80 2060-001

### Stage-Discharge Computations:

With pool at dam crest the downstream training walls and upstream culvert headwall act as a drop inlet:

1,615

. Since  $Q_1 + Q_2 < 4 \times 10'$  Culvert flowing full,  $Q_1 + Q_2$  control discharge to and above top of dam.

STAGE - STORAGE DATA

670

RESERVOIR SURF. ELEV.	SURFACE AREA (ACRES)	STURAGE (ACKE FEET) (CLIMPUTED BY HEC-1 HRUTHAM)
651	0	0
661	122	407

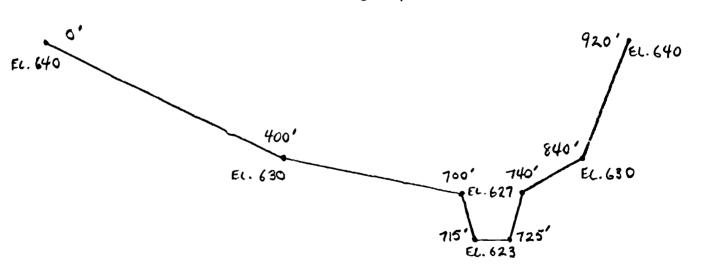


SUBJECT		SHEET	Вт	DATE	JOB NO
LAKE WINNEMAUG DAM -	H\$ H	D-5	SHS	2/14/80	2060-001

### STAGE- DISCHARGE TABULATION

POOL ELEVATION	Q <sub>1</sub> CFS	Q <sub>2</sub> CFS	Q <sub>3</sub>	ZQ cfs
661 (NORMAL POOL)	0	0	0	0
662	57	3	0	60
663	162	11	0	173
664	298	37	0	335
665	459	76	0	535
666 (TOP OF DAM)	641	133	0	774
167	843	144	1400	2,387
668	1062	362	3960	5,384
669	1298	536	7,275	9,109
670	1548	733	11,200	13,481

HAZARO AREA CROSS- SECTION : 2/00 FT. DUNSTREAM
S= 0.013 FT /FT.



MANNING'S COEFFICIENTS :

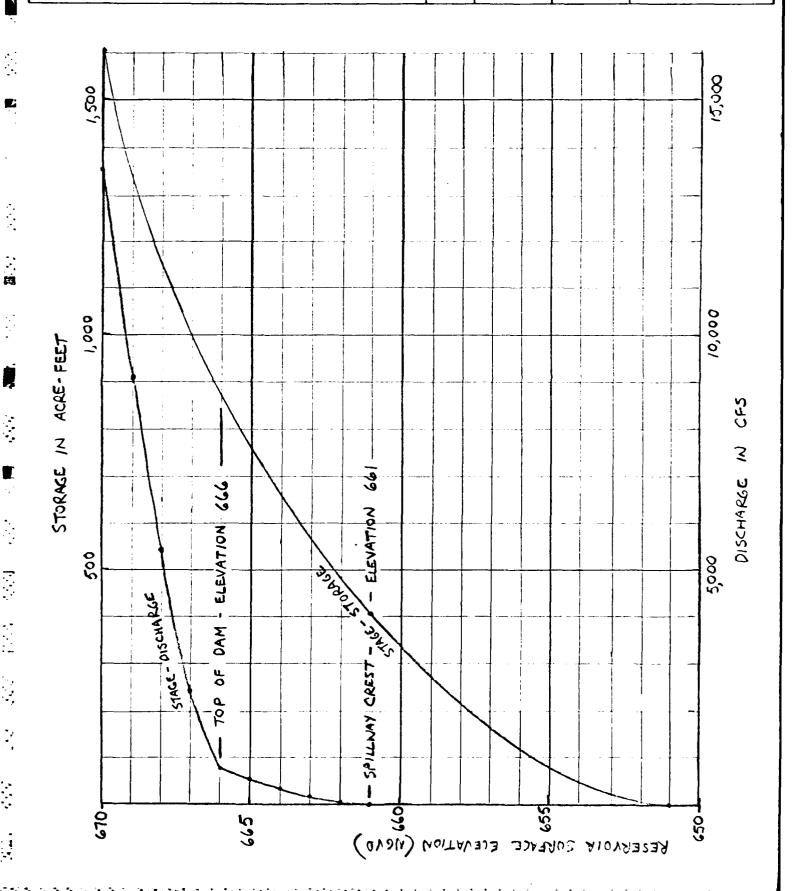
STREAM - 0.040

OVERBANKS - 0.055



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STAGE- STORAGE & STAGE - DISCHARGE CURVES D-6 RRB 3/10/30 2060-001



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DAM SAFETY VERSION 26 FER 79	No. 1 THEO 12.35.53.	HYDHOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF LAKE WINNFWAUG DAM  NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM  NEW ENGLAND DIVISION - CORPS OF ENGINEERS	NO NHR NMIN IDAY IHR METRC IPLT IPRT NSTAN   1	MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED  PEACENTROES OF PRIOS= 10 .20 .30 .40 .50 .60 .70 .80 1.00	IN FLOW HYDROGRAPH DEVELOPMENT SUB-AREA RUNGER COMPUTATION  FOR LAKE WINNEMANG INFLUM TO LAKE WINNEMANG	MINN U DECON ITAPE JPLT JPHI JPLI JPHI JPHI JPHI JPHI JPHI JPHI JPHI JPH	SPFE PMS H6 R12 R24 R48 R72 R96  0.00 21.50 111.00 124.00 133.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	LRIDT STRKH OLTKA RTIOL ERAIN 5 0 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 UNIT HYU	FP= STRTus -1.7	39. 141. 267. 354. 313. 258. 212. 175. 144. 354. 45. 37. 30. 255. 21. 175. 144. 354. 45. 37. 30. 255. 21. 175. 144. 35. 37. 30. 255. 21. 37. 30. 255. 21. 45. 37. 30. 255. 21. 45. 37. 30. 255. 21. 45. 37. 45. 45. 37. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45. 45

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